

HYLAN SOME MAYOR,  
HYLAN TELLS HYLANExecutive Writes How He Has  
Saved City From Becoming  
Hopeless Cripple.

## SOLDS PREVIOUS RULE

"Not Only Has Transit Facilities  
Not Been Afforded," Hy-  
lan's Pen Rattles On.

There being no obvious pegs upon which to hang any roasts of the former city administration, the transit corporation or the Citizens Union or the City Club, Mayor Hyman took his pen in hand yesterday and dashed off this hearty letter to the Mayor in answer to a question as to the improvements and constructive work this administration has done since the signing of the armistice.

After declaring that the previous administration had let the poor old city go to the bowwows, that everything was in need of repair, that no improvements were under way and it was plain that the city was on its last legs, the "stateman" dilated on the wonderful transformation following the advent of Mayor Hyman. The city debt margin had been increased from \$16,000,000 to \$60,000,000, the tax rate for 1919 was decreased four points under what it was in 1918 and "it had not been for the mandatory legislation at Albany, placing a burden on the city to the extent of millions, the affairs of the city could have been managed to bring a further reduction in the tax rate in the years 1919 and 1921."

And here was inserted the "crack" at the reformers, as follows:

"The Citizens Union and the City Club and other reform organizations are not in sympathy with the present administration and approved of this mandatory legislation at Albany, which they opposed in other years."

## List of Improvements.

After enumerating a list of improvements that should have been made by the previous administration, the Mayor continued:

"Funds with which these improvements should have been made, amounting to about \$250,000,000, were put in the dual subway system. The city's investment in this colossal sum was intended to secure relief from the wretched transit conditions in the city and to provide a means for a five-cent fare and transfers. Not only have adequate transit facilities not been afforded, but the travelling public is now forced to endure intolerable and indecent conditions."

To cap the climax the same scheme, manipulating transit corporation officials to secure the administration of the subway contracts which were so advantageous to the transit lines, is now endeavoring to secure additional assistance by a modification of that same transit agreement which they may gauge the public out of additional millions through the medium of increased fares and stock job manipulations.

Such a scheme, which the Mayor said, would be a disgrace to the city, is not only a question relative to the development of Jamaica Bay."

## Word on Jamaica Bay.

In this document the Mayor declared that the former administration had changed the line of the main ship channel in Jamaica Bay so that instead of fronting on city property it fronted on property owned by private persons. He said the original agreement with Congress the city was to dredge a ship channel around the bay and the Government was to reimburse the city for the cost of the dredging. The Mayor said that the city had been reimbursed for the dredging of the channel, but that the city had not been reimbursed for the dredging of the main ship channel. He said that the city had been reimbursed for the dredging of the main ship channel, but that the city had not been reimbursed for the dredging of the main ship channel.

## ALDERMANIC RACE

## TO BE SPEECHLESS

Bennett Ready to Talk But  
No Hall Has Been Hired.

In spite of the fact that William M. Bennett is contesting the Republican nomination for President of the Board of La Guardia, it seems quite possible that the "campaign" will end without a single speech.

The primaries are next Tuesday and up to date the entire battle has consisted of two statements by Mr. Bennett and two brief declarations in reply made by Mr. La Guardia from Washington, where he has been sticking to his duties in Congress.

Last week Mr. Bennett wrote to each of the sixty-two Republican district leaders in the city demanding that they call meetings where both he and Mr. La Guardia could speak. Evidently the leaders, who are for La Guardia, thought it unnecessary to hold any meetings, for none have been arranged up to last night.

Mr. Bennett said he had received only five replies to his sixty-two appeals, two were from Brooklyn. None of the five leaders promised to arrange meetings, one said that he might do so, if he could get Mr. La Guardia to be present.

It is possible, Mr. Bennett said, that he might make a few outdoor speeches, which are his specialty, but he was not entirely sure of that.

## Rejected, He Turns Democrat.

Mayor David H. Haysback, who has been elected Mayor of Verona, N. J., for three terms on the Republican ticket, has been turned down by that organization this year. He has accepted the nomination of the Democrats. It is understood that an independent Republican organization will be formed to support him. The Republican candidate is Charles Brower.

EMBALMED TURKEY  
KILLS 3; OTHERS ILLArmy Colonel Is One Victim  
of Country Club Feast.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Col. Charles C. Weybrecht, who returned only three weeks ago from France, where he commanded the 146th Infantry, died here today as a result, physicians believe, of eating cold storage turkey. The incident occurred last Saturday night at the Lakeside Country Club, Canton.

Col. Weybrecht, 33, wife of Mrs. Helen Sebring (died), 33, wife of Mrs. L. G. Harris of Cleveland, Ohio, is dead, and Mr. and Mrs. John C. Sharer are paralyzed and their recovery is extremely doubtful.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Brush of Salem, Ohio, who also attended the dinner party, are dangerously ill. Mr. Brush is publisher of the Salem News and the East Liverpool Review.

Mrs. Clem Bates and Mrs. Willis A. Sandford of this city are also in a serious condition.

Bob Jennings, a negro waiter at the club, also died today. The chef, W. D. McElroy, is in a serious condition at a hospital in Canton.

Col. Charles C. Weybrecht was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Ohio Infantry when it was in Mexican border service. He was placed in command of the 146th Infantry, Thirty-seventh Division, later being assigned to the American base at Nantes, France.

Col. Weybrecht served as a Major of the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American war. He was 50 years old.

NEW SCHOOL STORES  
MAY OPEN IN WEEKDay Likely to Heed Pleas for  
More Army Food  
Stations.

Letters and telephone messages are pouring into the office of the Department of Public Markets urging the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, the Commissioner of Markets, to order additional school stores in various sections of the city for the sale of army foodstuffs. Dr. Day said last night that with the transportation facilities at the school warehouses by lighters instead of trucks he believes it will be possible to establish new stores within a week. He would not make a definite promise, however, because, he said, he didn't want to disappoint anybody.

Sales were not conducted in the schools yesterday. They were suspended to permit the staffs to check up. One hundred trucks were in commission during the day transporting new stocks from the distributing stations to the schools and other business is resumed at 10 o'clock this morning there will be enough on hand to go round, or at least as much as can be handled.

The formal petition filed with the Board of Education, which was signed by new petitioners are being printed. These, it is hoped, will be ready for distribution at the conference this afternoon.

SCORES ARE SEIZED  
IN WHISKEY RAIDS

Continued from First Page.

Penal Code, which makes it a crime to aid and abet in a criminal act.

In making the investigation that led to the arrests, it was the method of the agents to enter a place in pairs. One would order a drink and the other would make a search of the place.

As soon as the alleged whiskey was served the agent poured it into a container to be held for analysis. In many cases this had to be done under the eyes of the bartender or waiter, who at once knew that trouble was in the wind.

Ben A. Matthews, Assistant United States Attorney in the city and surrounding counties, said that the arrests were only the beginning of a campaign.

"We intend to close up every saloon and hotel in the city and surrounding counties," he said. "The impression appears to have gone abroad that the Government would be lenient so as to permit the liquor interests to clean up their own act in anticipation of the enforcement of the Constitutional amendment and that virtually no notice would be taken of violation."

"The recent severe penalty imposed upon John Voegel, who ran Tom Foley's old place in Centre street, apparently has not been a deterrent. Our reports are that in the city and suburban country whiskey and wine have been on sale in Jersey City, New York, and elsewhere as freely as ever."

One of the biggest places in their line are involved in the investigation that led to the arrests now in progress.

Voegel, after being arrested by a jury of selling whiskey illegally, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000.

Three Long Island saloonkeepers were arrested by the police yesterday and charged with violating the law prohibition law. The arrests followed complaints by anti-saloon workers and were made in the direction of Inspector Kelly of the Seventeenth Inspection District.

The prisoners were William Haydon, 514 Third avenue, College Point; Frank Beattick, 34 Bedford avenue, Woodhaven; and Dick Franchise, Kelly street and Woodside avenue, Long Island City.

The defendants were arraigned in the Brooklyn Federal Court and held in \$1,000 bail each.

## ROOSEVELT COMMITTEE GROWS

Representative Smith, Alton B.  
Parker and Herman A. Metz Join.

Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall and Representative in Congress, has accepted membership on the national executive committee of the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

The committee was organized on October 20-27 for \$5,000,000 to establish memorials for the late Theodore Roosevelt. In accepting the appointment to the committee, Mr. Smith wrote to William Boyce Thompson, president of the association:

"It is unnecessary for me to assure you that I am a great honor to be named on the committee, and I shall be very happy to cooperate in every way in promoting the success of your laudable object."

Alton B. Parker, former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York, who was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1904 against Colonel Roosevelt, also has accepted appointment to the committee, as has Herman A. Metz, former Controller of the city of New York.

## TWO KILLED AS PLANE FALLS.

Machine Burns After Dropping  
200 Feet to Ground.

BELENVILLE, Ill., Aug. 26.—Lieut. Floyd Meisner of Detroit and Chauffeur Harold Lee of St. Mary's, Ohio, were killed last night when their plane fell from an altitude of 200 feet.

The machine caught fire after crashing to the ground.

NEWBORGER MEN TO  
OFFLINE CAMPAIGNIndependent Democrats Will  
Meet at Hotel Astor This  
Afternoon.

Independent Democrats who are organizing to assist in the reelection of Justice Joseph E. Newburger to the Supreme Court and Justice Richard H. Smith to the City Court will hold a conference at the Hotel Astor at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Aroused by the violation of the principle of a non-partisan judiciary involved in the turning down by Charles F. Murphy of Justice Newburger, Justice Smith desired to nominate the thirty-three-year-old son of Samuel Untermyer, the independent member of the Democratic party, to which the Justice belongs, intend to make a campaign that will block effectively the plans of the Tammany boss.

The details of the conference have not been worked out, but it is probable that William F. Schneider of the Cleveland Democracy will open the meeting and introduce the presiding officer. The plans are to select a committee of about seven members to organize a larger body of 250 or more to stand back of the two Justices in the campaign. As both men are the regular nominees of the Republican party, the effort of the committee will be directed largely to the independent voters and to regular Democrats, many of whom are openly threatening to back not only the nomination of Mr. Untermyer, but also that of some of the other regular candidates.

The Independent Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee has been organized under the auspices of five former Supreme Court Justices, all Democrats, for the purpose of placing the names of Justice Newburger and Justice Smith on the ballot as independent as well as Republican candidates, decided yesterday to shorten its name and change its emblem for ballot purposes.

Under the law, no independent party can have a name with more than eleven letters because of space limitations on the ballot. It was found that the abbreviation of the longer name would lead to confusion, it was decided to use the name "Judiciary" party. When the emblem originally selected, the old Roman symbol of power, the eagle, consisting of an axe bound around with a bundle of rods, was reduced in size to permit of its printing in the space on the ballot. It lost all of its original significance. So a plain axe has been selected as the "Judiciary" emblem.

The formal petition filed with the Board of Elections, which was signed by new petitioners are being printed. These, it is hoped, will be ready for distribution at the conference this afternoon.

WILL NAME COMMITTEE  
Plain Axe as Emblem  
for Ballot.

Three minutes before the Lapland of the White Star line sailed for Liverpool yesterday agents of the customs intelligence service boarded the ship and took James H. Maurer, chairman of the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission, and A. Epstein, another member of the body, to the offices of E. R. Norwood, deputy surveyor of the port, where they were placed in a room in the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission. No explanation of the customs agents' actions could be obtained from the local customs officials, and inquiry at the State Department in Washington elicited a statement from Secretary Lansing that he knew nothing of the matter. Other officials of the department refused to discuss the matter, but it was said that an inquiry into the matter would be made and the facts made public later.

According to Maurer's statement both men were seized by the customs inspectors at this port and were on their way to Europe to make a study of the situation. The men were taken there, armed with a letter of introduction from Gov. Sprout of Pennsylvania and letters of introduction to Premier Lloyd George, President Poincaré and Mr. Bourgeois, former Premier of France.

## Was Radical Labor Leader.

Maurer won considerable notoriety during 1915 as a radical labor leader. On February 4, 1917, he was quoted in the newspapers as having advocated a general strike as a protest against the war.

He was arrested on a charge of sedition and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1918 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1919 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1920 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1921 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1922 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1923 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1924 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1925 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1926 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1927 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1928 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1929 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1930 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1931 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1932 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1933 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1934 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1935 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1936 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1937 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1938 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1939 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1940 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1941 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1942 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1943 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1944 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1945 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1946 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1947 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1948 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1949 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1950 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1951 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

He was again arrested in 1952 and was held in the Metropolitan Police station for several days. He was released on bail and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

M'COOEY ATTACKED  
BY JAS. E. FINEGANCandidate Charges Boss's  
Relative Made \$22,000.

John H. McCooley, who in addition to being clerk of the Surrogate's Court in Kings county at \$9,000 a year is in a position to pick the Democratic candidate for head of the court through his leadership of the organization, was the object of attack yesterday by James E. Finegan, the insurgent candidate for the nomination against George A. Wingate, Surrogate. These quarrels were at issue to Surrogate Wingate by Mr. Finegan:

"Will you make public the names of McCooley's relative in Manhattan who has received so much in the guardianship of infants?"

"Will you compel Mr. McCooley, your boss, to show you the little black book he keeps in his pocket and key in which he has the list of all who have received special favors in your court?"

"Will you make public the names of the favored few who have been feeding McCooley's relative in Manhattan? These since McCooley was master?"

"Speak up and answer, Gen. Wingate. If you are the Surrogate in fact or tell us who is your 'master's voice'?"

Mr. Finegan said he had been told that a relative of Mr. McCooley had made at least \$22,000 out of the guardianship of infants.

Barl T. Schneider, insurgent contender for the nomination for Register, said that Mr. McCooley reminded him of the man who was running for Mayor and heard that money was to be spent in circulating certain districts, ejaculated: "Oh, don't bother with these questions, they are Democratic and we will get their votes anyway."

## B. R. T. SWITCHMAN KILLED.

Victim Caught Between Cars Near  
Loop in Brooklyn.

Fred Dix, a motor switchman employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, was killed last night when a Broadway elevated train struck him. The victim was walking on a Fulton street elevated train as it was going into the yards of the East New York loop at Broadway and Broadway, Brooklyn, and was caught between the cars.

The first car on the Fulton line train, which was operated by Motorman Florence Rumbach, was knocked off the rails, and Samuel Carlin, a guard, was knocked unconscious. Neither train carried passengers.

## NEGROES TO HAVE STORE.

Raise \$15,000 to Start Cooperative  
Enterprise in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 26.—Subscribers are being sought among negroes here to establish a department store, which is to be operated exclusively by and for members of the race. At a meeting at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church last night, more than 15,000 had been subscribed.

The movement is partly due to a speech recently made here by Col. Charles Young, of the United States Army, a negro, in which he urged negroes to own and operate their own business institutions of all kinds. Such plans previously had been discussed among negro leaders here, but Colonel Young's speech caused it to bear fruit.

Voluntary segregation has been urged as a solution of the race problem, and persons of both races who have studied the question say it should begin with the establishment of negro commercial enterprises. In order that the race may be self-sufficient.

The Rev. B. B. Shaw, pastor of the Metropolitan Church, is in charge of the taking of subscriptions. He said that it would not be possible to start the proposed store with less than \$20,000.

It would be operated on the cooperative plan, so that the customers would not only deal with members of their own race, but also would get lower prices. No person will be allowed to hold more than \$100 worth of stock in the concern.

Shaw said that the next logical move will be to establish a negro bank. He believes that such a bank with a capital of at least \$1 million dollars, can be established here.

"They say we are free, but everybody knows that the negroes are still slaves, economically," he said. "We have to buy from the white man, borrow from the white man, trade with the white man—on his own terms—and what is more important, we have to depend on him for work."

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